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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON



**ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT**

for the Year 1953

BY

H. L. BARKER

M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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PREFACE

This Report is compiled according to the instructions of the Ministry of Health. The arrangement of the contents follows the customary plan so as to enable comparisons to be made easily.

This is my twenty-sixth and last Annual Report on the general health circumstances of the Borough of Ilkeston and I might therefore make reference to some of the principal changes which have occurred during the past quarter of a century. As regards social conditions the striking fact is that at present hardly anyone who is employable is out of work ; whereas soon after my arrival in the Borough one used to spend two or three evenings every week sitting on a committee which administered the Coalfields Distress Fund over a large area. Today the idea of giving financial relief to coal-face workers is just ludicrous, and in fact every industry is crying out for workers. The population of the Borough has fluctuated between 30,000 and 33,000 from 1906 until recently. But for 1953 the Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population is 34,210 so that it appears that the population is again on the increase, and moreover, this increase should continue as long as new houses are being built within the Borough. Unfortunately there is little suitable land left for large scale building and enlargement of the area of the Borough is overdue. The health department has been engaged in causing the disappearance of unfit houses and as a result approximately 500 houses of this type have been demolished during the period under review and some well known street names have vanished. As regards the supply of water there has been an increase of one-third in the amount available at the source of supply. The consumption of water in Ilkeston has doubled in amount and two new reservoirs, each of a capacity of two million gallons, have been built. Two older and smaller reservoirs at Shipley have passed out of commission owing to subsidence. Large extensions at the Waterworks were completed in 1932. During the past twenty-five years there have been great changes in sewage disposal. More than 2,000 pail closets and privies were converted to the water carriage system which is now universal in the Borough. In 1933 a scheme for the extension of the Sewage Works was completed. When we come to the consideration of personal health several facts are worth noting. It is now more than nine years since an Ilkeston mother lost her life as a result of childbirth. The infant mortality rate has fallen from the region of 120 per one thousand births to a figure between 20 and 30. Both the birth-rate and the death-rate last year reached the lowest

figures ever recorded. With regard to individual diseases it is satisfactory to record that there has not been any serious epidemic during the past twenty-five years. There has not been a case of Typhoid Fever for the past twelve years. It is eight years since there was a case of Diphtheria, largely as a result of the immunisation of children. The position with regard to Tuberculosis is that more cases than formerly are kept under observation but the death-rate has diminished. There are more cases under observation for two reasons. First, the methods of diagnosis by means of X-rays have so much improved that cases of the pulmonary form of disease are discovered at an earlier stage. Secondly, the use during the last few years of the new drugs such as streptomycin and P.A.S. has meant that more cases can be kept alive and rendered non-infective and eventually controlled or cured. Even tuberculous meningitis, which used to be invariably fatal, can now be cured. Another noticeable change during the last twenty years has been the great diminution of the incidence of rickets which used to cause so many crippling conditions. Again, acute rheumatism in children, which is often so damaging to the heart, is tending to disappear. This town has been fortunate in that during the past twenty-five years there has not been any epidemic of food poisoning for which we must thank the care of the food traders and the supervision of the sanitary department under Mr. Adcock. The past ten years has seen the control of education pass to the County together with that of the school health service. It has also seen the control of the hospitals transferred to the Regional Hospital Board. Since 1888 the Isolation Hospital has dealt with every kind of infectious disease until it was converted into a children's convalescent hospital a few years ago. The Maternity Home has been in existence since 1919 and over 4,500 babies have been born there. Another important transfer was that of the administration of the Maternity and Child-welfare scheme to the County. This included the health visiting, the ante-natal and child-welfare clinics and the control of the two day nurseries.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the staff of the Corporation for their willing help at all times. Especially I would like to thank the members of the health department for their loyal co-operation and technical help, for their unvarying cheerfulness and for their personal friendship. I wish to extend my thanks to all those who used to work with me in the various services which have been transferred. Finally I should like to thank all the members of the Borough Council (of which only two gentlemen now remain out of those members who were in office when I was appointed) for their support and inspiration on the various committees and for their personal acts of kindness. Above all I wish to thank and take leave of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

H. L. BARKER

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR	Councillor J. S. CHAMBERS
(Councillor A. Stapleton)	
Alderman D. BARTON, c.c.	„ R. L. COOK
„ E. BOSTOCK, J.P.	„ C. L. DYKE
„ J. HENSHAW	„ H. FISHER, c.c. (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)
Councillor Mrs. E. E. BOSTOCK (<i>Chairman</i>)	„ Mrs. M. RIGLEY
„ J. C. BRITTON, J.P.	„ J. G. SIMPSON
„ P. E. BROWN	„ R. SKELTON, c.c.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR	Councillor L. CHAMBERS
(Councillor A. Stapleton)	
Alderman E. BOSTOCK, J.P.	„ R. L. COOK
„ A. MEAKIN (<i>Chairman</i>)	„ H. FISHER, c.c.
Councillor G. BLOUNT (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)	„ C. HORRIDGE
„ Mrs. E. E. BOSTOCK	„ C. K. MURRAY
„ J. S. CHAMBERS	„ G. A. ROBINSON
	„ I. STRAW
	„ G. W. WILD

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF (1953)

Medical Officer of Health:

H. L. BARKER, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

C. E. ADCOCK, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

R. W. BOOTH, Cert.S.I.B., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
appointed 26th September, 1938.

F. TAYLOR, Cert. S.I.B.
appointed 1st January, 1947.

Clerks:

Miss L. TRUEMAN.

Mr. A. RICHARDSON (appointed 23rd April, 1951).

Miss J. SCATTERGOOD (appointed 8th August, 1951).

Rodent Operative:

R. GREBBY (appointed 7th February, 1951)

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	3,017
Population :—	
Census, 1951	33,674
Estimated, 1953	34,210
No. of Inhabited Houses (1931 Census)	7,336
No. of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931 Census)	7,907
No. of Inhabited Houses, 31st December, 1953	10,264
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1953	£169,250
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 1952–53	£659
Rates 20/- in the £ (1952–53).	

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births.	Total.	M.	F.	Birth-rate.
Legitimate .	475	244	231	} 14.55
Illegitimate .	23	10	13	
	<u>498</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>244</u>	

The Birth-rate for England and Wales for 1953 was 15.5

Still Births.	Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate .	14	6	8
Illegitimate .	—	—	—
	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still births) . 27.34

Deaths.	Total.	M.	F.	Ilkeston.	Death-rate. Eng. & Wales.
	295	148	147	8.62	11.4

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis .	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total .	Nil	Nil

Infant Mortality.

Death-rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live-births:—

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live-births	31.57
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live-births	Nil
All infants per 1,000 live births . . .	30.12
Rate for England and Wales . . .	26.8

Specified Deaths.

Cancer (all ages)	47
Measles (all ages)	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3
Poliomyelitis	Nil

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY

DURING THE YEAR 1953. (Provisional figures)

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Small-pox	Acute Polio-myelitis (inc. encephalitis)	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Pneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under one year
England and Wales	15.5	0.35	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.16	0.55	1.1	26.8
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.0	0.43	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.59	1.3	30.8
160 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1951)	15.7	0.34	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.52	0.9	24.3
London Administrative County	17.5	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.64	1.1	24.8
Ilkeston	14.55	0.4	8.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.38	0.00	30.12

The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales is :— per 1,000 Total Births (live and still) 0.76

Below is given a table which analyses the causes of the 295 deaths
and the ages at which they occurred:

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 up
All causes	M.	148	8	1	2	1	3	11	41	45	36
	F.	147	7	1	2	1	1	10	38	40	47
1. Tuberculosis respiratory	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis—other	M.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and para- sitic diseases	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm— stomach	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
	F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
12. Malignant neoplasm— breast	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
13. Malignant neoplasm— uterus	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M.	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	3
	F.	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	5	2
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M.	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
16. Diabetes	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M.	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	7
	F.	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	12
18. Coronary disease, angina	M.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	4
	F.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1
20. Other heart disease	M.	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	6
	F.	26	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	8	11
21. Other circulatory disease	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3
22. Influenza	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F.	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia	M.	7	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
	F.	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
24. Bronchitis	M.	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	7
	F.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	5
25. Other diseases of res- piratory system	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued over)

(Table continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 up
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformation	M.	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill de- fined diseases	M.	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	2	4
	F.	13	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	5
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M.	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents	M.	9	3	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	1
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
35. Suicide	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS

Comparative tables showing the more important rates are appended.

Live Birth-rates and Death-rates

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1911	32.6	15.4	1922	23.3	9.6	1933	15.68	12.3	1944	20.19	10.57
1912	29.4	11.7	1923	21.9	10.4	1934	15.5	10.65	1945	18.99	11.34
1913	29.0	13.9	1924	21.6	10.9	1935	16.45	11.58	1946	21.07	10.25
1914	27.0	15.2	1925	21.3	12.2	1936	16.27	11.39	1947	24.56	11.27
1915	29.7	14.9	1926	20.7	10.4	1937	17.2	11.69	1948	21.17	11.18
1916	25.9	12.3	1927	18.1	11.1	1938	15.48	10.05	1949	18.02	11.28
1917	23.7	11.9	1928	18.61	10.15	1939	15.5	10.63	1950	17.73	10.71
1918	21.6	16.5	1929	17.59	12.48	1940	15.85	12.18	1951	17.09	11.56
1919	22.6	12.4	1930	20.28	10.23	1941	15.49	11.93	1952	14.90	9.90
1920	28.5	11.7	1931	18.01	11.68	1942	18.51	11.35	1953	14.55	8.62
1921	27.2	11.6	1932	16.33	10.7	1943	21.17	13.61			

Maternal Mortality Rates

Year.	Maternal Mortality Rate.	Year.	Maternal Mortality Rate.	Year.	Maternal Mortality Rate.
1921	3.3	1932	3.5	1943	1.56
1922	6.5	1933	1.8	1944	1.58
1923	2.7	1934	5.6	1945	Nil
1924	6.9	1935	1.7	1946	Nil
1925	2.7	1936	3.5	1947	Nil
1926	7.0	1937	1.73	1948	Nil
1927	5.0	1938	1.9	1949	Nil
1928	8.1	1939	Nil	1950	Nil
1929	1.7	1940	Nil	1951	Nil
1930	5.9	1941	4.07	1952	Nil
1931	3.3	1942	1.79	1953	Nil

Infantile Mortality Rates

Year	I.M. Rate	Year	I.M. Rate	Year	I.M. Rate	Year	I.M. Rate	Year	I.M. Rate
1901	181.8	1912	106.8	1923	91.2	1934	55.1	1945	41.6
1902	176.4	1913	152.9	1924	75.5	1935	62.8	1946	31.34
1903	198.1	1914	149.4	1925	110.9	1936	50.9	1947	42.5
1904	183.5	1915	142.5	1926	83.4	1937	66.3	1948	58.23
1905	158.1	1916	102.2	1927	87.2	1938	34.1	1949	36.42
1906	177.3	1917	129.6	1928	60.2	1939	48.38	1950	31.61
1907	156.9	1918	94.6	1929	78.6	1940	98.1	1951	24.34
1908	147.1	1919	129.9	1930	62.3	1941	70.4	1952	21.82
1909	191.2	1920	99.0	1931	68.5	1942	63.8	1953	30.12
1910	132.8	1921	92.5	1932	74.9	1943	61.09		
1911	151.8	1922	83.8	1933	78.2	1944	63.83		

Vital Statistics.

The Birth-Rate was 14.55 for the year 1953. This is the lowest Birth-Rate ever registered in the records of this Department which go back to the year 1898. It is the second time that the Birth-Rate for Ilkeston has been less than that for England and Wales.

The Death-Rate was 8.62. This is the lowest Death-Rate ever recorded for this Borough.

The Natural Increase of the Population, that is, the excess of Births over Deaths, was 203. The estimated Population for the mid-year 1953 was 34,210 which is an increase of 570 on the corresponding figure for the previous year, and is the greatest population ever recorded.

Puerperal Mortality.

The Maternal Mortality Rate was again Nil which is highly satisfactory. During the last nine years no Ilkeston mother has died as a result of childbirth.

Infant Mortality Rate.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 30.12 which is fairly satisfactory but it is still higher than the figure for England and Wales which was 26.8 per 1,000 live births.

Deaths from Violence.

(1) Suicide.

Only one case occurred, namely, a woman whose death was due to coal-gas poisoning.

(2) Other deaths by Violence.

These were fifteen in number which is rather more than usual. As these cases are regarded as preventable it is customary to analyse them. Motor Vehicle accidents accounted for three deaths, namely, a pedal cyclist who collided with a lorry, a motor cyclist who crashed into a heap of coke and a motorist whose own car ran over him.

Industrial fatal accidents numbered three of which two were due to falls of earth and roof coal and one was due to a fall through the roof of a building. There were three babies under six months old who were choked by inhaling their own vomit. Of the remainder, three deaths occurred in elderly people following falls in the house, two were due to burns sustained at home and one was due to a fall from a pedal cycle.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Hospitals.

Three hospitals are provided within the Borough by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, namely :—

1. The Ilkeston General Hospital (54 beds)
Heanor Road, Ilkeston.
2. The Ilkeston Maternity Home (10 beds)
Park Avenue, Ilkeston.
3. The Longfield Children's Hospital (16 beds)
Longfield Lane, Ilkeston.

Clinics.

The Clinics in Ilkeston provided by the Derbyshire County Council are given in tabular form.

Ambulance Service.

The Derbyshire County Council have an Ambulance Station at Manor House, Ilkeston, where three ambulances and a car for sitting cases are maintained. The telephone number is Ilkeston 936.

Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

This service is administered by the Derbyshire County Council and the chief features are as follows :—

Health Visiting.

There are three county nurses residing in the Borough who carry out this work. Two of them who are trained health visitors also act as tuberculosis nurses and attend the Chest Clinic and visit when necessary the homes of the patients who attend there.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic.

These are held every Monday at Albert Street Clinic, and are attended by the obstetric specialist, Miss Glen Bott and Miss C. Bates. Blood tests for the Rhesus factor and Kahn tests are carried out. Dental care for expectant mothers can also be given. Maternity outfits are provided free to those who need them.

CLINICS

	Situation	Medical Officer in Attendance	When held	Accommodation	Provided by
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	(1) Albert Street	M.O.H.	Tuesdays, 2—4 p.m.	3 rooms	Derbyshire C.C.
	(2) Wesley Street	—	Thursdays, 2—4 p.m.	3 rooms	do.
Ante-natal Clinic	Albert Street	Miss Glen Bott and Miss C. Bates	Monday, 2—5 p.m.	3 rooms	do.
Post-natal Clinic	Albert Street				
School Clinic	Albert Street	M.O.H.	Daily, 10—12 M.O.H. attends Tues- days and Thursdays	3 rooms	do.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Albert Street	Orthopaedic Sur- geon attends mon- thly on 4th Wed- nesday	Wednesdays, a.m. and p.m. Miss Garratt	2 rooms	do.
Chest Clinic	Albert Street	Chest Physician	Wednesdays, a.m. and p.m.	3 rooms	do.

Maternity In-Patient Accommodation.

This is provided by the Sheffield Regional Board and is available for expectant mothers who need it. Priority is given to those who are having their first child, also to those who need it on medical grounds and are recommended by their doctor, and also to those whose need is sociological. The last group is visited by the health visitors who report on the urgency of the need for in-patient treatment.

Midwifery Service.

There are three county midwives resident in the Borough who can be summoned by telephone. They are all in possession of a car. Gas and air analgesia can be administered.

Infant Welfare Centres.

The County Administers two centres where clinics are held as follows :—

The Clinic, Albert Street, Ilkeston.

Tuesdays, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

The United Methodist School, Wesley Street,
Cotmanhay, Ilkeston.

Thursdays, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

A doctor attends the clinic in Albert Street.

Day Nurseries.

There are two Day Nurseries administered by the County within the Borough.

1. Station Road Day Nursery, Station Road, Ilkeston.
This has an establishment of thirty-five places for children from birth to 5 years of age.
2. Whitworth Road Day Nursery, Lower Whitworth Road, Ilkeston. The establishment for this Nursery is fifty places for Children from birth to 5 years of age.

Occupation Centre.

This centre is for mentally defective children. It is held at St. Mary's Schools, Hallcroft Road, Ilkeston.

Home Nursing Service.

/ There are three or four county home nurses within easy reach.

Laboratory Facilities.

Use is made of the bacteriological and chemical laboratories belonging to the County at Derby. Arrangements have also been made for the regular analysis of water samples by the public analyst at Nottingham.

Legislation in force.

There has been no new local legislation except the adoption of new Building Byelaws which came into operation on the 5th December, 1953.

SECTION III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water.

A table is appended giving in summary form the consumption of water during the year ended 31st March, 1953.

WATER CONSUMPTION YEAR, 1952/53

Inside and Outside of Borough.						<i>Gallons</i>
Consumption for all purposes	.	.	.	.	.	523,929,000
Average daily Consumption	.	.	.	.	.	1,435,422
Total Domestic Consumption	.	.	.	.	.	353,092,000
Total Trade Consumption	.	.	.	.	.	170,837,000
Gallons per head per day.						
Domestic	.	.	.	.	.	28.452
Trade	.	.	.	.	.	13.766
Total						42.218
Estimated population (inside and outside Borough)						34.000
Inside Borough.						
Total Consumption for Domestic	.	.	.	.	.	353,092,000
Total Consumption for Trade	.	.	.	.	.	107,359,000
Gallons per head per day.						
Domestic	.	.	.	.	.	28.452
Trade	.	.	.	.	.	8.651
Total						37.103
Estimated Consumption outside Borough.						
Domestic	.	.	.	.	.	Nil
Trade (Measured)	.	.	.	.	.	63,478,000

Water.

Water is supplied by the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board from their Waterworks at Whatstandwell near Matlock. The source of supply of water to the Borough has remained the same as in recent years, namely :—

(1) The Meerbrook Sough.

This is an underground channel which emerges at the Works. It was made in 1772 in order to carry off water from the lead mines in the district of Wirksworth and Middleton. Its underground course is about five miles in length and it is said to connect with a subterranean lake of water held up by a fault. The output of the Meerbrook Sough is remarkably constant being little influenced by the season of the year. Its average delivery is 15 million gallons per day, and of this amount the Board is entitled to take four million gallons per day.

(2) A Borehole of 30 inches diameter.

(3) A Borehole of 10 inches diameter.

These two boreholes are situated in the grounds of the Waterworks. The 30-inch borehole goes down to a depth of 184 feet while the 10-inch borehole goes down to a depth of 130 feet. The water is raised in both cases by means of electric pumps. The output of both boreholes working together is a little over half a million gallons per day.

Quantity.

The quantity of water supplied to the Borough was satisfactory during the year and no restrictions as to its use had to be put into operation. The Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board has had an increasing demand during the last few years to supply more water, especially for industrial purposes. Consequently the Board made an application to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for an Order to allow them to increase the amount of water which they had a right to take from the Meerbrook Sough from three million gallons to five million gallons per day. A public inquiry was held on the 27th January, 1953. Subsequently the Minister made an Order allowing the Board to abstract four million gallons per day from the Meerbrook Sough. This was confirmed on the 20th July, 1953, and came into operation on the 19th August, 1953.

Supply to Houses.

The number of dwelling-houses supplied with water direct from public water mains was 10,254 and the population so supplied was 34,186. The number of dwelling-houses supplied by means of stand pipes was nine and the population so supplied was 22.

Water Mains.

During the year 1,100 yards of 6-inch water mains and 1,640 yards of 4-inch water mains were laid.

Reservoirs.

Marlpool Reservoir. This reservoir with a capacity of two million gallons continued to function during the year. But its story was not without incident owing to the fact that the Piper seam of coal was being extracted during the year from under the reservoir. This seam of coal is about 3 ft. 6 inches thick and lies at a depth of about 250 yards. The subsidence which followed in the wake of this mining operation caused serious cracking of the carcase of the reservoir and its asphalt lining on several occasions accompanied by a sudden increase in the amount of water leaking from the reservoir. On one occasion the 12 inch inlet main was fractured. The Borough

Engineer has kept a close watch on the conditions of this reservoir and whenever the amount of water leaking out reached a figure approximating to 100,000 gallons a day he has caused repairs to be carried out. This usually meant that the reservoir was taken out of action for about six days and emptied. The cracks were then repaired. During the year major repairs were carried out on five occasions. It is to be hoped that these will be the last mining operations to take place underneath this reservoir. When the subsidence is complete the state of the carcass of the reservoir will need critical examination in order to estimate its fitness for further service after repair.

Croft Yard Reservoir. This reservoir is built in two separate halves and has a total capacity of two million gallons. It has given good service during the year.

Sewage Works and Sewers.

During the year the following new lengths of sewers were laid at the Kirk Hallam housing estate :—1,610 yards of new foul sewer and 1,990 yards of new surface water sewer.

At the Sewage Disposal Works no new works were carried out but a proposition to undertake certain essential work has been under consideration for two years or more. The plans for the proposed work were sent to the Ministry of Health in 1952 and the latter asked the writer to make a report thereon. After the Sewage Disposal Works had been kept under observation for some months under different kinds of weather a report on the proposals was made and sent to the Local Authority and through them to the Ministry. The essential work required to be done is three-fold. In the first place the three 18-inch inverted syphon pipes which convey the sewage under the canal and railway just before they enter the Works are apt to become blocked by silt. In order to remedy this it is proposed to establish a plant to rid the sewage of silt before it enters the inverted syphon pipes. In the second place it is necessary to build extra humus tanks of improved pattern in order to conform to the Ministry's requirements and in order to produce an effluent of a high standard. The third work which is essential is to reconstruct the western outfall sewer in certain positions where the calibre is insufficient to carry the extra sewage which is now entering it from the new Kirk Hallam housing estate.

Disposal of Refuse.

The dry refuse is collected by a contractor and is disposed of by the system of controlled tipping on land owned by the Authority. By this means land of little value is converted into playing fields from which the inhabitants derive great benefit.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. C. E. Adcock, and the Sanitary Inspectors have carried out a great volume of work devoted to environmental health. A summary of this work in the form of tables is given at the end of this Report.

Quality of Water.

This has been satisfactory. Samples of the drinking water have been taken every month and have been sent to the public analyst in Nottingham for both chemical and bacteriological investigation. A copy of the last report on the analysis of Ilkeston water taken on the 7th December, 1953, is given. The water is not plumbo-solvent. There is a piped water supply to every part of the Borough.

1, Regent Street,
Nottingham,
11th December, 1953.

REPORT OF ANALYSIS OF WATER Received 7th December, 1953 from BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

Mark Ilkeston Drinking Water No. 12/1953

This water contains per million parts :—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	190.00
Suspended Matter	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	24.85
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	absent
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	0.004
Free and saline Ammonia	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004
Temporary Hardness	70.00
Permanent Hardness	66.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	0.12
pH value	7.90
Appearance	clear and bright
Odour	none
Taste and Colour	normal
Heavy Metals	absent
Free Chlorine	absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hours	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hours	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hours	0
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hours	0
Faecal Coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hours	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	Absent in 100 mls

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

(Signed) W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

SECTION IV

HOUSING, 1953

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total number of New Houses erected during the year	350
(1) By the Local Authority	171
(2) By Other Local Authorities	4
(3) By other bodies or persons	175
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of the year	2,241
Permanent Council Houses—	
(a) Traditional	2,064
(b) Aluminium	70
Prefabricated Bungalows	100
Others	7

HOUSE INSPECTION

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year 1953.	
(a) (i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (Public Health or Housing Acts)	117
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose	217
(b) (i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	14
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose	17
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	14
(d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	100
(2) Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	81
(b) Houses demolished as a result of informal action	4

- (3) Action under Statutory Powers during the year.
- | | |
|---|------------|
| (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936 | <i>Nil</i> |
| (b) Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936 | 40 |
| (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 : | |
| (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 8 |
| (ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 10 |
| (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 | <i>Nil</i> |
| (4) Total Number of dwelling-houses within the Borough on the 31st December, 1953 | 10,264 |

Slum Clearance

Number of dwellinghouses demolished in accordance with Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed in 1938	2
Number of persons displaced	6
Houses closed in pursuance of undertaking given by the owners, Section 11, Housing Act, 1936	<i>Nil</i>

SECTION V

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises.

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business is as follows :—

Bakers and Pastry Cooks	16
Butchers shops	37
Pork Butchers	7
Confectioners	21
Chemists	11
Grocery shops	64
Greengrocers	32
Fish and Chip shops	28
Snack Bars	9
Tripe shops	2
Wet Fish shops	6
Market Food stalls, Saturdays only	20
Restaurants	3
Multiple Stores	3

Premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Number of premises registered :—

(a) For the Manufacture or Sale of Preserved Food	45
(b) For the Preparation and Sale of Fried-Fish .	28
(c) For the Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream .	5
(d) For the Sale of Ice Cream	166

Supervision.

The number of inspections which were made by the Sanitary Inspectors to Food shops, Bakehouses and Market stalls for the purpose of supervision was 931.

The number of inspections made for the purpose of supervising the Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream within the Borough was thirty-four and seven samples of Ice-Cream were taken of which one was unsatisfactory.

Milk.

The number of milk distributors which were registered was eighty-one. The distribution of milk by the retailers is supervised by the Health Department in regard to the necessary hygiene which must be observed during the process.

Special Designation.

“ Tuberculin Tested ” milk is distributed by twenty dealers, “ Pasteurised ” milk by twenty-one dealers and “ Sterilised ” milk by eighty-six dealers. This Local Authority issues the necessary licenses to enable the dealers to sell these forms of milk which have special designations.

Sampling.

Samples of Pasteurised milk were taken by the County Inspector from the two licensed pasteurising establishments. The thirty-three samples which were tested for “ keeping ” qualities were all satisfactory and the thirty-seven samples which were tested as regards the efficiency of pasteurisation were also satisfactory.

Meat and Other Foods.

During the year all the fresh meat consumed in this Borough was slaughtered in the public abattoir in Derby where the carcasses were inspected by the Derby health authority. The meat allocated for Ilkeston was bought by the Local Butchers' Buying Committee and was distributed to each butcher in accordance with his quota for sale to his own customers. A further inspection may then take place on the retailers' premises.

A large amount of food other than fresh meat was also inspected with regard to its fitness for human consumption. The total of unsound food which was condemned amounted to 4 tons 9 cwt. 5 lbs.

The details are given in the tables at the end of this Report.

The method of disposal of unsound food is by opening the tins and by treating the food with disinfectant and then by burial in a controlled tip.

SECTION VI

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

General.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, which were notified during the year was 521. More than half of these cases, namely, 268 were due to Measles. There was also a moderate incidence of Chicken Pox, 111 cases occurring during the year. There were no deaths from Measles or Whooping Cough. The following Tables give details concerning the notifiable diseases except Tuberculosis which is considered in Section VII.

Disease	No. Notified	No. Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
Pneumonia (all forms)	11	8	13
Scarlet Fever	49	4	—
Erysipelas	2	1	—
Chicken-Pox	111	—	—
Whooping Cough	75	1	—
Measles	268	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

Influenza.

Influenza was the cause of death in four persons.

Acute Poliomyelitis or Infantile Paralysis.

One case of this disease occurred associated with paralysis. There was a moderate incidence during the summer in England and Wales.

Diphtheria and its Prevention.

No case of Diphtheria was notified during the year. This is the sixth successive year during which there has been no case of Diphtheria in Ilkeston.

Prevention. During 1953 the number of children who have been immunised against Diphtheria (primary immunisations only) was 328.

The age distribution of these children is shown in the following table, which has been kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer.

	<i>Age</i>		<i>No.</i> <i>Immunised</i>
Under	1 year	. . .	—
	1 year	. . .	193
	2 years	. . .	93
	3 years	. . .	15
	4 years	. . .	10
	5–9 years (inclusive)	. . .	15
	10–14 years (inclusive)	. . .	2
			<hr/>
	Total	. . .	328
			<hr/>

At the Ilkeston Clinic nine immunisation sessions were held at which the total attendance was 846 children. The average per session was ninety-four. As a result of the year's work the number of children who completed a course of immunisation was as follows:—

Age 0–4 years (inclusive)	. . .	288
Age 5–14 years (inclusive)	. . .	11
		<hr/>
Total	. . .	299
		<hr/>

These figures are included in the County figures given above.

The number of children who received “ booster ” doses at the clinic was 244.

Cancer.

The number of fatal cases of malignant disease was forty-seven. This is somewhat below the average. The deaths from malignant disease are classified according to age and sex and localisation of the disease in the table of the causes of death on a previous page.

Food Poisoning.

One case of food poisoning was notified during the year.

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1953

Age Group.	Sex.	Pneumonia all forms	Chicken Pox	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough	Measles	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Encephalitis	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Meningococcal Meningitis	Food Poisoning
0—1	M.	—	1	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	M.	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	—	3	—	—	1	16	—	—	—	—	—
2—3	M.	—	3	3	—	8	13	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	3	—	—	6	24	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	M.	—	4	1	—	1	23	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	8	1	—	4	17	—	—	—	—	—
4—5	M.	—	7	2	—	11	31	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	4	6	—	5	22	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	M.	1	29	17	—	16	48	—	1	—	—	—
	F.	—	35	17	—	14	49	—	—	—	1	—
10—15	M.	1	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	M.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—35	M.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—45	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—60	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 up- wards	M.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all ages	M.	7	51	23	1	43	132	—	1	1	—	1
	F.	4	60	26	1	32	136	1	—	—	1	—
Grand Total		11	111	49	2	75	268	1	1	1	1	1

SECTION VII

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases.

There were twenty-four new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis consisting of ten males and fourteen females. There were also five new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis of which two were males and three were females.

Deaths.

There were seven deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of which six were males and one female. There was only one death from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, a male aged thirteen months who had tuberculous meningitis. All the cases ending fatally had been previously notified except one, a case of haemoptysis.

Particulars of new cases and of deaths are given in the following table :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
20	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
45	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
55	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	14	2	3	6	1	1	—

Treatment.

Of the twenty-four new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis fourteen patients were admitted to a sanatorium or to a hospital. One of the five new non-pulmonary cases was admitted to Harlow Wood Hospital and three to general hospitals. Out of the twenty-nine newly notified patients two died within six months of notification. At the end of 1953 there was a total of 250 persons on the Ilkeston tuberculosis register and of these 204 were pulmonary cases and forty-six were non-pulmonary cases.

Comparative Table.

A table is appended showing the number of new cases of Tuberculosis for the last seventeen years.

New Cases of Tuberculosis.

Year.	Pulmonary		Total	Non-Pulmonary		Total	Grand Total
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
1937	13	16	29	3	5	8	37
1938	13	13	26	2	8	10	36
1939	6	11	17	6	3	9	26
1940	10	9	19	4	2	6	25
1941	11	10	21	6	4	10	31
1942	12	7	19	3	2	5	24
1943	21	16	37	4	7	11	48
1944	7	7	14	5	7	12	26
1945	14	11	25	4	2	6	31
1946	17	14	31	3	3	6	37
1947	8	14	22	1	6	7	29
1948	20	14	34	1	1	2	36
1949	25	11	36	2	2	4	40
1950	17	7	24	1	—	1	25
1951	19	9	28	1	2	3	31
1952	18	13	31	1	4	5	36
1953	10	14	24	2	3	5	29

SECTION VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Under Section 47 no person in need of care and attention was moved.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

A copy of the relevant matter in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health with respect to the above Acts is appended.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The number of children seen at routine medical inspections carried out in the schools in Ilkeston who were found to have been vaccinated against Smallpox was as follows :—

Entrants	.	.	10.17
Juniors	.	.	18.6
Leavers	.	.	15.0

It will be seen, therefore, that the proportion of children who have been vaccinated against Smallpox is dangerously low in the infants' schools.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in Respect of the Year, 1953
for the
BOROUGH OF ILKESTON
in the
COUNTY OF DERBY

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>In- spections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prose- cuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	5	4	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	119	17	3	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL ..	134	22	7	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted.</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	3	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	5	Nil	4	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing apparel : Making, etc.	13	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	3	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	25	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	41	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Infantile Deaths.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 30·12. The total number of children who died under the age of one year was fifteen. The following table classifies the causes of death of these infants :—

Congenital Defects	7
Pneumonia	5
Accidents	3
TOTAL	15

Mortality amongst School Children.

Only two deaths took place amongst school children ; one was due to a kidney tumour and the other was due to leukaemia. No child under the age of 15 years was fatally injured in a motor vehicle accident.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT for the Year 1953

Details of Visits and Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

Inspections to premises	234
Re-inspections	950
Visits re complaints	325
Miscellaneous visits	370
Drainage inspections	91
Drains tested	26
Dustbins inspected	501
Water closets inspected	491
Shops Acts visits	229
Visits re Removals	250
Beds from Removals treated	612
Special housing visits for M.O.H.	52
Visits to Rat & Mice infestations	79
Infectious Disease Investigations	47
Infectious Disease disinfections	29
Vacant Council houses inspected	41
Places of Amusement inspections	66
Smoke observations	82
Power Factories inspections	17
Non-Power Factories inspections	5
Caravan inspections	118
Verminous premises inspected and disinfested	17
Visits re Accumulations and Deposits	47
Visits to slaughtering	1
Petrol installations inspected	18
Meat and Other Foods Inspections.	
Food Shops and Market Stalls inspected	927
Food samples taken	1
Ice-Cream premises inspections	34
Ice-Cream Samples taken	7
Meat delivery vans inspected	41
Bakehouses inspected	4
Dairies inspected	2
Notices Served.	
Number of Informal Notices—Public Health Act	168
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 24	3
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 39	5
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 45	7
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 56	5
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 75	13
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 93	20
No notices were served under the Housing Act, 1936 (Section 9)	

Sanitary Supervision of Music Halls and Theatres.

Cinemas. The four cinemas have been inspected at various times during the year both when closed to the public and during performances. The Cinemas and premises licensed for music and dancing have given no cause for complaint.

An Annual report is submitted to the Health Committee and the Local Licensing Bench in accordance with circular 120, Ministry of Health 1920.

Canal Boats. Public Health Act, 1936.

There are now no registered boats plying on the canal which passes through the Borough. The only boats using this waterway are two unregistered maintenance boats.

Details of boats no longer in commission have been requested from the waterways authority so that they can be removed from the Ilkeston register.

No boats were registered or removed from the register during the year.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

Factories Act, 1937.

Number of inspections made to Power Factories	17
Number of inspections made to Non power factories	5
Number of notices served	7
Number of Certificates issued under Section 37	5
(Means of Escape in Case of Fire).	

Petroleum Acts.

Number of Petroleum Spirit storage licences issued	63
Number of inspections made	18

Rag Flock Act, 1951.

There are four premises registered under this Act.
No samples were taken during the year.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Number of visits made by Rodent Operator (Rats and Mice)	421
The sewers within the Borough were treated twice during the year, in March and September.	

Rent and Mortgage (Restrictions) Acts.

No certificates were issued.

Shops Act, 1950.

Number of inspections and visits	229
Number of prosecutions	Nil

Water Supply.

Number of dwelling houses supplied direct from water mains	10,254
Population supplied direct from water mains.	34,186
Number of dwelling houses supplied by means of stand-pipes	9
Population so supplied	22
Number of dwelling houses supplied by well	1
Population so supplied	2

FOOD**Food Premises in the Borough.**

Baker and Pastry Cook	16
Butchers' Shops	37
Pork Butchers	7
Confectioners	21
Chemists	11
Grocery Shops	64
Greengrocers	32
Fish and Chip shops	28
Snack bars	9
Tripe Shops	2
Wet Fish shops	6
Market stalls (Food) Saturdays only	20
Restaurants	3
Multiple Stores	3
Number of inspections made, Food Shops and Market stalls	927
Bakehouses inspected	4

Premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Number of premises registered for the Manufacture or Sale of Pre-served Food	45
Number of premises registered for the Preparation and Sale of Fried Fish	28
Number of premises registered for the Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream	5
Number of premises registered for the Sale of Ice-Cream	166
Inspections made to Ice-Cream premises	34
Ice-Cream samples taken	7

Upon Bacteriological examination one sample submitted was placed in Grade 4. The cause of this bad sample was traced to insufficient cleaning of apparatus (batch pasteurising plant).

Condemned Food is disposed of by burying on the Council's controlled tip, food such as ham, etc., is first dosed with phenol.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of Milk Distributors registered	81
Number of Dairies registered	1

Food and Drugs (Milk Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

Dealers licensed to use the Special Designation Pasteurised	21
Dealers licensed to use the Special Designation Sterilised	86

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Dealers licensed to use the Special Designation Tuberculin Tested	20
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Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

There has been one visit to an emergency slaughter during the year.

Offensive Trades.

Number on the register	2
Complaints	Nil

UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED 1953

141 lbs.	Bacon	77 lbs.	Peas
127 lbs.	Beans	3½ lbs.	Pickles
100 lbs.	Beef, fresh	6½ lbs.	Pilchards
9 lbs.	Beetroot	127 lbs.	Pork, tinned
161 lbs.	Biscuits	117 lbs.	Prunes
5 lbs.	Butter	12 lbs.	Rabbit, fresh
48 lbs.	Cake and cake mixture	3 lbs.	Rabbit, tinned
5½ lbs.	Cereals	11 lbs.	Raisins
139 lbs.	Cheese	2 lbs.	Rhubarb
7 lbs.	Chicken (jars)	11 lbs.	Salmon, tinned
1½ lbs.	Crab	401 lbs.	Sardines, tinned
25 lbs.	Cream, tinned	6 lbs.	Sauce
1 lb.	Coffee	330 lbs.	Sausage
11 lbs.	Flour	11 lbs.	Shrimps
3,522 lbs.	Fruit, tinned	84 lbs.	Soups
1,085 lbs.	Ham, tinned	7 lbs.	Spaghetti, tinned
38 lbs.	Jam	81 lbs.	Steak, tinned
101 lbs.	Jellies	80 lbs.	Sugar
19 lbs.	Lobster	4 lbs.	Syrup
167 lbs.	Luncheon Meat	3 lbs.	Tea
5 lbs.	Marmalade	2,018 lbs.	Tomatoes, tinned
127 lbs.	Milk, tinned	417 lbs.	Tongue
20 lbs.	Mincemeat	196 lbs.	Veal, tinned
100 lbs.	Mussels		

SUMMARY

Tinned Meat	2,083 lbs.
Bacon and Meat	253 lbs.
Fats and Cheese	144 lbs.
Tinned Fish and Molluscs	550 lbs.
Tinned Milk and Cream	152 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	3,522 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	2,240 lbs.
Preserves	67 lbs.
Miscellaneous	962 lbs.

Total 9,973 lbs.

C. E. ADCOCK, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

